

Can Assignment Incentives Alleviate Critical Shortages?

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Distribution Challenges Remain

- Continued difficulty filling some jobs
 - Sea billets
 - Selected shore billets
- Non-monetary incentives constrain system
 - Fewer sailors available for sea duty
 - Guaranteed follw-on

Continued reliance on involuntary

Outline



- Costs of the current assignment system
- Potential incentives to encourage
 Sailors to volunteer for billets
- Cost-effectiveness of new incentives

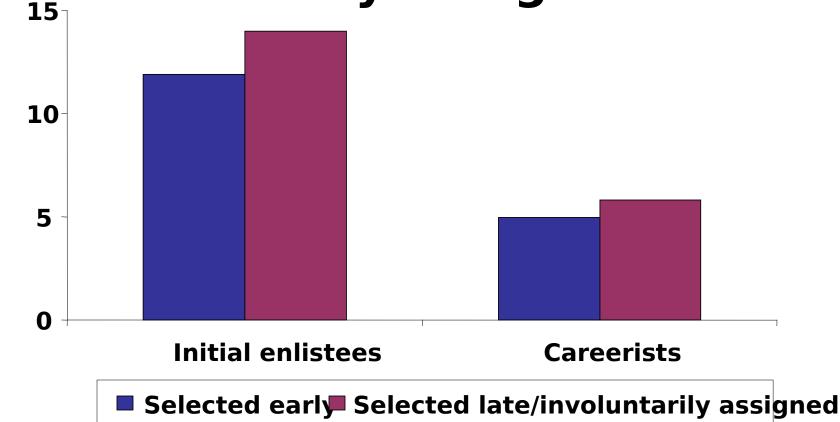
Costs of the Current System

- Lower retention
 - Sailor dissatisfaction with billet
- Lower fleet readiness
 - Not getting the right sailor to the right place at the right time (e.g., distortionary incentives)
 - Higher crew turnover, gapped billets
- Higher PCS and retraining costs
 - Rotations to "share the pain"
 - Higher billet turnover

Retention Consequences:

(percentag

"Involuntarily Assigned"



Hard-to-Fill CONUS Billets:

Retention Costs

- Can offset retention loss using SRBs
- Sailors "involuntarily assigned"
 - 5,000 sailors "involuntarily assigned" to CONUS shore billets each year
 - Total junior retention cost of 0.2 ppt and careerist retention cost of 0.15 ppt

\$22 million annually in additional SRB to offset retention cost

Hard-to-Fill OCONUS Billets:

- CostoathExistingtyncentimeses sailors available for true sea duty
 - About 9,000 sailors in overseas shore billets receiving sea duty credit
 - Cost to gain 9,000 work-years of sea duty
- Approach 2: Sea duty credit requires higher endstrength
 - Convert overseas shore billets to shore duty
 - Keep sea/shore ratio and reduce billets by 14,250
 - \$650 million x 30 percent savings

Findings on Volunteerism: Survey

- Sailors will storred for pad stay in bliets for additional pay
 - Pay required differs depending on location
 - \$50 per month in pay (CSP) increases sea tour completion by 3 ppt
- Sailors want to homebase
 - Particularly sailors with dependents
 - Mix of sailors stationed overseas may change
- Sailors value many incentives
 - But, pay has broader appeal

What Incentives Might **Encourage Sailors to**

Volu Monthly special pay

Preferred billet for next assignment

Annual leave

Reduction in sea tour length

Quicker time to promotion

Study and class time

Sea duty credit for shore tour

Survey: Sailors Compare, Then Select Preferred

Assignment 1	Assignment 2	Assignment 3
Japan	San Diego	Hawaii
Extra \$200 per month	Extra \$800 per month	No extra pay
Extra 40 days of leave	Extra 10 days of leave	No extra leave
No time for study	4 hours to study	7 hours to study
9 month reduction in sea tour length	18 month reduction in sea tour length	6 month reduction in sea tour length
Promoted when expected	Promoted 3 months earlier	Promoted 12 months earlier
50% chance of	Little chance of	25% chance of 10

Typical Sailor Will Volunteer

Full	Мо	More Preferred Locations				
Sample	Sa	n Diego	Norfolk	Pacific NW		
Italy	+	\$315	\$160	\$60		
Japan	+	\$675	\$465	\$300		

Single	More	More Preferred Locations				
Sailors	Sar	n Diego	Norfolk	Pacific NW		
Italy	+	\$360	\$0	\$20		
Japan	+	\$610	\$125	\$170		

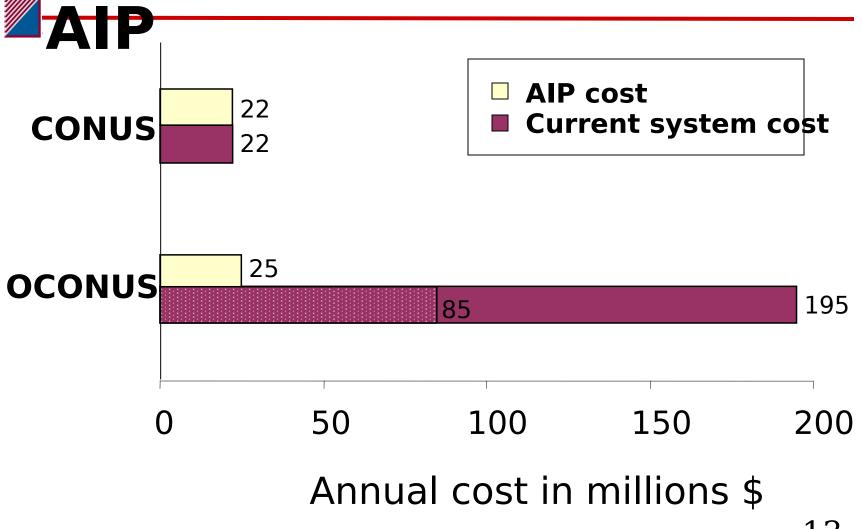
Estimated Cost of AIP



Approach

- Use survey findings
- For OCONUS billets
 - Assume sailors choose between middlepreferred CONUS billet and overseas billet
- For CONUS billets
 - Assume sailors choose between middlepreferred and less preferred CONUS billet
- Actual costs will vary depending on AIP structure and sailors' responsiveness

Cost-Effectiveness of



Conclusions



- AIP cost-effective for OCONUS
 - Proceed with implementation
- But, AIP for CONUS billets may not be
 - Wait to implement in CONUS
 - Carefully design the incentive and study OCONUS AIP success
 - Won't be cost-effective if
 - AIP is not highly targeted
 - Sailors require larger AIP than we estimated

Questions?

